REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,045.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	38
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts can be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The fee for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Shipping.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burge, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	Dec. 1
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Calicut	26	„ Calingapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopanlpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ Palee Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Soerabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bussorah, and for Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are despatched a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gwadur	25	„ Fao	9
„ Muscat	27	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	28	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga	December 3	„ Jask	19
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	5	„ Gwadur	22
„ Busreh	5	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service despatched from Kurrachee, every fortnight, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, DAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Arrowsmith, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874 at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate street, No. 39, in the house of ROWJEE COOCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bordan Ghaliee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 10th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles	52	38		14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the middle of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE Cargo Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, which will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE, on the 20th instant, has room only for a few Passengers at £40 each.

The new First-class PASSENGER STEAMER "HYDRE," 2,800 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY PER ETTORE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th Nov. 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, KILLING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. CATHAY	2,962	Tons, Nov.	23rd to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN	2,833	„ „	30th November.
S.S. MALWA	2,933	„ Dec.	7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA	1,774	„ „	14th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, { 2,833 tons and 400 H. P., } Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and to Hong Kong also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

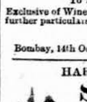
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.



THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins all aft, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October 1874. Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bundees :—

Fares from Bombay to	Corum.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Bowes or Konnajee	Dharrum tur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	5 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	2 8	5 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	1 8	2 0	3 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

Fares.		Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under mentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and elegantly carved household furniture, Mappin's best cutlery and plateware, cut and straw stem glassware, best crockery from Daniell, Minton and Phillips, tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limogeware, handsome ornaments from the celebrated Potteries of Minton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour, with some of the best chromos ever executed, a sew to stood solid mahogany square Pianoforte by Schoolcher Koppler and Co., a large collection of choice plants and ferns, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 183, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY and on THURSDAY next the 18th, and 19th days of November, inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., precisely each day Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 183, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture, &c., of Surgeon-General W. Thom, the same comprising cut and straw stem glassware, a very handsome green buff and gold dinner service by Daniell, white and gold fancy flower painted chocolate border dinner service, transparent China white gold and crimson breakfast service, very rich transparent China white and gold flower painted dessert service, very handsome richly gilt pale green dessert service, superior porcelain biscuit pattern dinner breakfast and dessert services, transparent China Greek key pattern breakfast service, handsome gold border breakfast service by Alfred B. Pearce, very superior limogeware, tea and coffee service, transparent China plain neat Bachelor tea services, very handsome porcelain large centre-piece on velvet covered rest, shell pattern fruit dishes with figures, candelabra complete with 4 extra shades, Mappin's best electro-plated table spoons and forks, mother o'pearl and ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks, hotwater curry dishes to form 8 separate dishes, richly chased beaded border la ge and small ice oblong and round waiters, Elkington's open carved cruet pickle frames, beautifully chased c ergnes, dish covers, table and piano candlesticks, &c; handsome silver made open carved cruet frame, muffineirs, and marrow spoons, ivory handle best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers and E. B. Wells, and elegantly carved well seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. a telescope, dining table in 9 pieces for 20 persons, round dining table for 19 persons, carved round table with marble tops, revolving round tea-table, pier tables with marble tops, Ladies writing, side Camp cressing and washing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, tete-a tete Ottoman, drawing room arm without arm and easy chairs, one, two, three and four light hanging argand lustres, side board, dumb waiter, teapoys, book and hat stand, iron four post bedstead, dressing glasses, towel horses, clothes presses, wardrobes, cheval glasses, Ladies' dressing table, revolving toilet glass on marble stand, a sweet to ed solid mahogany square Pianoforte by Schoolcher Kappler and Co., Stuttgart music stands, pedestal Argyle lamp by Soundy and Co., handsome chromolithographs and Photographs in gilt frames, oil and water colours, glass epergnes, real China flower jars, and card plates, Minton's table ornament and flower vases, toilet boxes, handsome vases from the Whatcombe Company, screens, bath disposes and cookroom furniture and utensils. A large collection of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the kit is now on view.

N. B.—Messrs CRAWFORD and Co beg to notify that the sale is cash, and that the kit is not sold to any dealer.

The plants, which are arranged in about 100 lots, will be sold in the morning of both days, sale commencing at 7 A. M.

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, first-class Pianos, one by Sound & Co., and the other by Collard & Collard, a medium sized Billiard Table, Saddles and Bridles, Plants, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba the handsome Household Furniture, Piano-, Billiard Table, &c., the property of Frank Chalk, Esq., changing his residence.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs P. & J. F. Cama and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1874, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of Ground :—

Lot No. 1	4028	square yards,	suitable for Building.
„ 2	3515	„	Hilly Ground.
„ 3 A	899	„	„
„ 4	3002	„	suitable for Building.
„ 5 B	128	„	Batty Fields.
„ 6	900	„	suitable for Building.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 4 Cases T Red Mulls.

4 Cases chlorodyne, 1 case molliscrian, 5 cases paper curtains, a small quantity of provision, as beef, sausages, hams, asparagus, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

In triangle G R 2212—1 Bale T. Red Yarn No. 40, 300 lbs., more or less damaged by saltwater.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property, situate at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of October 1870, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Mr. Mancakjee Pestonjee, the Mortgagor, the property hereinunder described, viz :—

All that piece or parcel or land or ground, with the erection, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhoo cawsar, on the north side of and fronting the Dhobie Talao Road, Third Marine Lane, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the Third Marine Lane, on the South by sweepers' passages, on the East by the property of Peerozbai Framjee, and on the West by the property of Dhunbai Merwanjee, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 727 and 1,504, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, First-class cloth Billiard Table, Pianoforte, &c., at Breach candy.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place the property of W. A. Macaulay, Esquire, (changing his residence), the same comprises, glass, porcelain, and plated ware, handsomely carved, an French polished furniture, a first-class billiard table, a full-toned Pianoforte, &c., &c.

The full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq., the same comprises, handsome sarcuit and vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome cinerary, breakfast and dessert services, slappin's best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, flavour and egg-stands, ice pitcher, waiters, tea set, a set of best cigaro plates spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing handsome plated fish-eating knives and forks with ivory handles, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks with ditto, piano and chamber candlesticks, a set of best cutlery for 12 persons by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, handsome hanging lamps, richly carved blackwood and English walnutwood furniture, such as a set of dinning table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, side board, handsome side tables with marble tops, chairs with sloe drawers, elaborately carved folding screens, handsome English walnutwood drawing room table, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed sofas, cabinet and pier tables with marble tops, rich English Brussels, Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, plated single and treble light hanging argand lamps, Lady's handsome English mahogany writing table, a first-class full toned rosewood semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a really good instrument made to order, English walnutwood piano stool, horned hatstand, veranda chairs, English state, bedstatic table, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome canopywood large wardrobe, clothes presses, wine tables, China bathing tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Light Four-seated Open Carriage by Peters and Son, nearly new.

A ditto English-built Hansom by Evan.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, the property of James Soden, Esquire, the same comprises rich thin stem glass ware, handsome cut-er, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry-dishes, tea set, cruet and liqueur stands, waiter, butter pot, spoons and forks, double branched table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome table and sideboard, and other handsome furniture, such as a set of din ng table for 12 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, table and hanging argand lamps, round centre piper, sofa, and wide tables, easy, rolling, and drawing-room chairs, cover-ation sofas, a first-class English mahogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, made expressly for Indian climate, teapoys, whatnots, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, chiffoniers, hat stand, flower stand, carpets and Persian and Indian rugs, handsome four post bedsteads, cas pets, reclining couches, dress ing and washing table, dressing glasses, towel rails, &c., handsome chest of drawers, book-shelf, towel horses, screens, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare garden plants in pots and tubs, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESD Y, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazaar, by order of Surjorjee Muncherjee Woonwalla, and on account and at the risk of Manuckjee Jamsetjee Cowas—

1 Share of Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2425.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Kesowjee Nayeck Esq.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of L. Crawford, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RESIDENCE in Fort, open to the Breeze, Rent only Rs. 20. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

THREE comfortable BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200, Rs. 125, and Rs. 150. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for the SUPPLY of 200 ASHLAR BLOCKS, at the Grass Sidings, Byculla.

The size of the Blocks varies from 3' 0" by 1' 0" by 1' 3" to 4' 0" by 2' 0" by 1' 3".

A specimen of the dressing can be seen at the Office of the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, to whom the Tenders are to be sent before the 23rd instant.

S. ROSE & Co.

HAVE great pleasure in announcing that they have ENGAGED THE SERVICES of Mr. N. J. P. WARNE, a skilled European Tuner and Mechanist, and that he arrived per s.s. Cathay.

Mr. Warne has had many years' experience in some of the first Pianoforte Manufactories in London, and also in the works of one of the principal Organ Builders. He is a thoroughly practical man, and under his efficient superintendence S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to undertake to tune, repair, and keep in order Organs, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and every other description of Musical Instrument.

S. ROSE & Co. trust that this endeavour to meet a want long felt in Bombay will be heartily supported by the Musical public, and they promise on their part that all work entrusted to them shall be executed with care and promptitude.

S. ROSE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Nov. 1874. The Bombay Musical Depôt.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCE ATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Over 4,500 witnessed this Beautiful Exhibition during the last Seven Nights.

FIVE NIGHTS MORE.

HARRY STANLEY

Having finished his Tour through England, America, Russia, Turkey, Italy, the Ionian Islands, Mauritius, Honolulu, Fiji Islands, Ceylon, Australia, and over 3,000 Miles of Africa, has now commenced his Tour of India en route for China and Japan, before completing his work, entitled "Strange things I met with while travelling Round the World."

AND BEGS TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY TO HIS

PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre.

"WE WOULD ADVICE EVERYBODY TO GO."
(*Vide TIMES OF INDIA.*)

FLUENT LECTURER.

ACCOMPLISHED MUSICAL ARTISTES.

Concluding each Evening with the Wonderful Mechanical Diorama

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8

Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21, GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE

FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.

Lower portion of the House, Annas 8

Doors Open 3-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived, a PORTABLE AMERICAN ORGAN, in Travelling Case. May be had at cost price Rs. 150. PLUS, exp-nses of Freight, & Cust-ms. Apply to KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BORROWDALE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the GOODS of PETER SIMMONDS late First Class Carpenter on board Her Majesty's Turret ship ABYSSINIA deceased,

MARY SOPHY SIMMONDS ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARY SOPHY SIMMONDS widow of the above named deceased, has applied for LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased, All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of November 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Applicant's Proctors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 5,000, but nothing is said as to any change in prices. New York quotations both for spot cotton and futures, are unaltered although Saturday's receipts were comparitively moderate. 17,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain only 2,000 bales.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday, advises a further withdrawal of £183,000 from the Bank of England, making £339,000 withdrawn since last Thursday's return, all destination unknown. The amount is now assuming importance, especially in the present position of the Bank, and is sufficient to create apprehensions, of an advance in the rate of discount. At the same time it is not improbable that the Bank may have been receiving an accession of strength which will only become apparent in the weekly return, and this view is rendered the more probable from the firmness in the stock market, consols this morning being again quoted at 93¾, French Rentes at 98½ and Bar Silver at 58d. per oz. The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 14th instant, shows the following unimportant changes, viz :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,80,574
Do. do. Branches.	Dec.	Rs.	7,13,350
Deposits	Inc.	Rs.	6,33,782
Cash Credits Undrawn	Inc.	Rs.	50,294
Government Securities	Dec.	Rs.	1,63,294
Cash Credits	Inc.	Rs.	63,628
Loans	Inc.	Rs.	70,500
Bills Discounted	Inc.	Rs.	5,00,833
Cash Balance	Dec.	Rs.	2,13,190

SHIPPING EXCHANGE has been very firm again to-day, the Banks having shown increased anxiety to sell on London, and although rates are not sensibly higher, the tendency is upwards. The Banks are now offering to draw 8 months' sight at 1s. 10¾d. and telegraphic demand has been done at 1s. 10 5/16d. per rupee. Of private paper there is very little offering ready, but Credits for future delivery have been placed to a considerable extent, 3 months' sight all February delivery at 1s. 10¾d. and all March at 1s. 10 11/16d. per rupee. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1s. 10½	per rupee.
Credits do.	1s. 10¾d.	„
Documents do.	1s. 10 15-16d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business, and rates are nominally unaltered. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no enquiry whatever and values are nominal, say :—Fours Rs. 102¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull for all kinds of scrip, and the few changes in our quotations are, again against holders.

In COTTON the transactions to day have been small, but a firmer feeling prevails, and dealers are asking slightly higher prices for New Crop. We quote :—

Good Fair	Oomrawuttee	Jan. delivery	Rs. 186	full pressed
„	Hingunghaut	„	„ 216	„
„	Broach	March	„ 208	„
„	Mawa	April	„ 179	half pressed
„	Dhollera	April	„ 175	„

FREIGHTS are steady and unchanged at £2-5, for ready steamers £2 10-December, and £2-10-6 January February loading. By sail no transactions are reported.

GREY GOODS continue in fair demand at previous values, but in other descriptions there is not much doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid-up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
19,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	746‡
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	281‡	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 ml
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
15,000	250	12½	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	98	xl	12 do.	Oriental Bank	1515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,340
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.ct.	Mazagon Land	1,450
76,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21½-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	19‡-7-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£18	19‡-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

PRES COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	790
100	800	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	640
200	3,000	150	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
1000	50	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	4,800	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	650	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	570
100	1,500	..	37½p.c.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,888	all	700p.c.	Colaba Press Co	4,500xd.
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 220	Fort Press Co	4,300‡
200	2,000	175	p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	325
200	5‡	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425‡
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	40	35‡	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	490
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	120 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Reasoon's Press Co	1,090
600	85‡	75	45 p.c.	Scindc Press Co	375
100	1,000	75	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
1200	1,500	1,200	Rs. 500	Victoria Press, Madras	750*
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000*
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	950‡

* 1 cr share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
800	2,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,180
80	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay United	1,335
1,000	100	100	100%	Broach Mills	370
94	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,185
2 10	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,680
1,500	1,250	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,180
1,500	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,485
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,425
1,000	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,200
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,200
1, 00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,410
970	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
4,0 0	100	all	240%	Oriental	300
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	...	1,000	150 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,485
800	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	52	19‡	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	250	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 14th November, compared with the statement issued on 7th November :—

LIABILITIES.	7th Nov. Rs.	14th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue do. do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,41,575	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,48,150	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,22,250	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	87,09,400	87,12,275
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,50,000	15,50,000
Do. do. do. at Branches.	38,50,522	41,38,896
Other Deposits	18,21,309	11,07,959
Post Bills	1,50,45,324	1,56,79 018
Cash Credits, undrawn	18,622	16,450
	3,63,716	6,14,110
	3,15,56,875	3,18,15,708
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	40,73,490	38,60,626
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,91,674	13,55,702
Loans on Security of do. do.	24,65,717	24,76,217
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,005	3,778
Bills Discounted	1,12,84,448	1,17,86,281
Stamps	5,393	5,349
Dead Stock Rs. 3,66,775		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,90,775	3,90,775
Bullion	2,34,217	2,33,944
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,19,18,116	1,17,04,966
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,15,56,875	3,18,15,708

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November, as compared with that for 3rd November :—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Nov. Rs. A. P.	10th Nov. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,07,452 7 9	16,07,462 7 9
Treasury Balance	3,32,52,529 7 5	3,23,89,984 5 3
Total Deposits	2,75,7,958 6 0	2,78,6,481 3 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,40,576 3 11	3,25,401 13 0
Sundries	7,35,092 6 3	7,35,489 5 0
Rs.	8,55 23,278 15 4	8,49,18,720 2 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1 85,27,641 4 0	1,84,16,416 4 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	83,94,891 11 4	81,25,944 5 1
Credits on ditto	36,53,997 6 10	33,55,151 10 10
Bills discounted	1,07,44 852 12 2	1,76,08,806 2 8
Dead Stock	10,74,369 14 0	10,73,755 10 0
Stamps	12,512 15 6	12,289 13 0
Balances with other Banks	9,81,094 15 2	6,11,560 4 11
Sundries	34,285 1 2	24,297 13 3
Bullion	4,50,793 15 8	7,99,521 3 5
Cash at Head Office	1,28,95,088 12 5	1,29,97,986 11 2
Do. at Branches	2,47,53,900 3 1	2,18,80,025 4 3
Rs.	8,55,23,278 15 4	8,49,18,720 2 6

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th November, as compared with that for 31st October :—

LIABILITIES.	31st Oct. Rs.	6th Nov. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	69,09,583	64,38,151
Other Deposits	55,48,240	56,49,133
Cash Credits	2,62,291	2,71,856
Post Bills	2,87,765	2,59,107
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	2,04,540	2,04,540
Rs.	1,92,17,391	1,88,43,779

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	78,07,080	77,17,191
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	10,69,415	4,31,893
Govt. Securities	28,01,569	28,00,342
Loans	17,11,764	17,27,833
Account of Credits	3,86,675	3,95,673
MercantileBills discounted	33,25,408	39,15,828
Dead Stock	2,37,800	2,38,674
Bills of Exchange	11,53,954	11,47,697
Due by other Banks	7,89,725	9,69,878
Rs.	1,92,17,391	1,88,43,979

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE RICHMOND, 376 tons, Captain R. Stanbury, will sail to-day in ballast for Galle.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doerl, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and seventeen deck passengers.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 tons, Captain J. Sacns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 6th), with a cargo of 1,766 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Company.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Katawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Volkart and friend. For different Ports.—One hundred and sixty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain D. McCallum, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and 55 horses and the following passengers :—From Bushire.—Mr. Pryce. From Kurrachee.—Mr. R. L. Smith. From Cutch.—Thirteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. BORROWDALE, 991 tons, Captain W. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 12th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,475 bars and bundles iron, 3,472 bundles iron hoops, 202 packages weights and scales, 550 boxes tin plates, 181 iron plates, 2 cases paint, 559 tons coals, 50 barrels tar, 30 barrels alum, 7 packages glass ware, 162 packages machinery, 30 kegs rivets, 100 kegs lead ore, 5 casks cement, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. JAVA, 943 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain G. Gray, Mrs. Dixon, Surgeon General Burow, Surgeon Major Longhead, Captain Murray, Lieutenant Cadell, Captain Foote, Captain Henderson, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Murray, and three children, Mrs. Henderson, and three children, Dr. F. E. Barrow, Mr. W. Poole, C. J. Gron, Major Smith, Captain Stewart, Mrs. Wilbow, Miss Hamstead, Conductor and Mrs. Hamilton and two children, one Sergeant, 19 rank and file H. M. 66th Regiment, Mrs. McInesney, Sergeant and Mrs. Brown and three children, and sixty-six deck passengers.

THE S.S. SOUTH TYNE, 935 tons, Captain G. Hallett, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from London (October 10th), calling at Malta, and Port Said via the Suez Canal, brought the cargo of 312 packages paper, 1,042 packages cotton piece goods, 388 packages wine, 9 packages wine and spirit, 7,846 bars iron, 2 cases machinery, 35 cases gin, 401 cases window glasses, 143 packages twist, 184 packages old tom, 96 packages oilmanstores, 2,140 kegs white paint, 326 drums oil, 57 packages paint, 502 kegs nails, 30 boxes tin plates, 101 packages candles, 93 packages soap, 3 packages rum, 200 kegs red leads, 230 cases sundries, 250 barrels tar, and same packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Borrowdale (s)	Davis	Liverpool, Oct 12.
	Java (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Oct 22.
	Punjaub (s)	McCallum	Bussorah, Oct 27.
	Victoria Cross	Barns	Liverpool, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Hindostan (s)	Rockell	Aden & Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Doerl	Coast & Cutch.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchinson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hope	Curtis	New York.

The barque Richmond, Stanbury, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
12 Agra (s) ..... Sharp ..... Singapore, Oct 23.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
11 Mecca (s) ..... Rangoon & N. Ports.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 13th November, 1-20 P.M.—From Aden steamer Sindh arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 16.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 15 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 29 cases matches, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolly ; 148 cases window glass, Hasenbhoy Lalljeeya ; 10 kegs shots, Soomar Veera ; 59 cases matches, Tyabally Sultanally ; 39 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 61 cases paper, John S. Elmore and Co.

Timor s, 12 barrels stout, G. E. Mitchell and Co.

Teviot s, 12 cases clocks, Beonjee Pestonjee ; 36 cases clocks, Haseum Dada ; 104 cases paper, H. Clason and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 1 case dye, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel (s), 1682 cwts coir yarn, Soondercass Mooljee ; 12½ corges hides, Sullaman Malabina ; 27 bales wool, Shamjee Narrunji & Co ; 45 bales, wool, Samjee Veerjee ; 30 bales wool, Nebbray Natowdas ; 272 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall ; 123 bales cotton, Nappoo Lalljee & Co ; 141 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co ; 15 bales wool, Sallay Mahomed.

Parana (s), 1253 cwts ambohuldee, & 125 cwts myrabollams, Mocnally Nathoo ; 35 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tookersey ; 9 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co. 30 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed ; 5 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 156 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 81 cwts deer horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 200 cwts wheat, Aldrige Salmon & Co ; 11 cases fishmaws, 14 cwts. jumadgouts, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 28 cases mother of pearl shells, Nanebhoy Ailaruckha ; 5,3832 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5 cases fish maws, Dawood Mahomed ; 730 bags coffee, 59 cases tea, & 67 cases decroats, P. and O. Co ; 5 bales hides, Dawood Mamed ; 31 bales hides & skins, Suckoor bhoy Futtayjhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co ; 2 bales cotton, & 93 packages coffee, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MALTA

Cathay (s), 1,240 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay (s), 2 bales cotton, W. Nicol) &Co ; 150 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bertaux, 2581 cwts linseed, Durumseebhoy Poonjabhoy ; 1,080 cwts cloves, Tharia Topon.

FOR HONKONG.

Thibet s, 6 cases fishmaws and 37 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 packages red raisin, Fazel Momed Dama ; 50 packages red raisin, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed ; 30 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 8 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Manackjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 chests opium, H Bardewdass ; 9½ chests opium, Chinoram Hiralal ; 14 chests opium, Shreeram Dolutram ; 125 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 17 bundles suinada at no, Hajee Ebram Fuckoor Mahomed ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Elias ; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 25 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 11 chests opium, Ramputtab Callooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s, 11 chests opium, Jaarsz Nowrungray ; 204 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 9 chests opium, Hajeveemal Goomookray ; 4½ chests opium, Tarachund Sciaram.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 16th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th November, 1-25 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th November, 1-3 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th Nov. mber, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th November, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th November, 12-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th November, 1-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 28 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 16th November, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 16th November, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th November is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 44	0 5
„ Galle	1 15	0 19
„ Kurrachee	0 54	0 4
„ Madras	0 20	0 11

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following addition is made to the first clause of paragraph 179, Part I, and to paragraph 139 of Part II, Transport Regulations :—Surgeons of the Indian Medical service of six years service, having been granted the rank and pay of a Captain, are not eligible for an allowance of passage money, or for passage in Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, with free railway passage to the port of embarkation, when proceeding to England on medical certificate.

UNDER the authority of Government widows of soldiers obtaining employment shall be permitted to draw rations and subsistence allowance for their orphan children

WITH the sanction of Government, paragraph 312 of the Bengal Army Regulations is re-constructed as follows :—Temporary appointments in native corps are regulated by the regimental position of officers. Thus, when the command of corps becomes suddenly vacant, the second in command fills the post, his place being taken by the wing officer, and so on (according to regimental position,) pending confirmation by the Commander-in-Chief. When a commanding officer considers that there are special reasons for deviating from this rule in favour of an officer, whether belonging or attached to the regiment, senior in army rank, he will forward the same for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. An attached officer who may have formerly belonged to a regiment and lost his position by army promotion or by appointment to the army staff, is, if fit to be considered, with reference to the question of temporary appointments, as part of the regimental establishment. In all cases, commanding officers will freely state how, in their opinion, vacant appointments can best be filled to the advantage of a regiment. Vacancies, temporary or permanent, are to be at once reported to the Military Secretary.

WITH reference to G. O. 193 of 1874, it is to be understood that the grant of a passage at the public expense to the port of embarkation, for any officer who may be required to retire under the provisions of G. G. O. No 797, dated 1st August 1874, does not include passage for the officer's family.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 14.

Waterfield, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to reside out of India, from Neemuch.

Walker, Lieut Col, Bengal H M 12th Regt, on Med Cert, from Hussawlie.

NOVEMBER 15.

Spencer, Lieut, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

Morison, Lieut, 2nd Queen, on duty, from Deolalee.

Smith, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty from Fuzeepore.

NOVEMBER 16.

Stewart, Captain, 60th Regt on duty, from Belgaum.

Caddell, Lieut, Madras 84th R gt, on Med Cert, from Bangalore.

Barrow, Surg, Madras 80th Regt, on Med Cert, from Bangalore.

Lombard, Surg Major, Madras 3rd Light Infantry, on leave, from Cannanore.

Burn, Dy Surg Gen, Madras Med Dept, on duty, from Madras.

Henderson, Captain, Madras 30th Regt, to join from Secunderabad.

Morrah, Captain, Madras 39th Regt, on duty, from Bangalore.

Gunter, Captain, Madras 39th Regt, on duty, from Agra.

Prisott, Colonel, Madras 20th Regt, on Med Cert, from Bandakeelan, Surg, Civil Surgeon, Kottoor, on duty, from Bimlah.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 14.

Hughes, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1-15th Regt, on leave, to Kirkee.

Flint, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on leave to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 15.

Davis, Lieut Col, General Duty, on duty, to Baroda.

NOVEMBER 16.

Waghorn, Surg Major, Bengal Med Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Gibbons, Surg Major Royal Artillery, on duty, to Peshawar.

Westfield, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to reside out of India, to England.

Lucas, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Colvin, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Maude, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd November 1874.

Paras. 2 and 3 of G O C C dated 14th September 1874, page 357, are hereby cancelled, consequent on the appointment of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T E Goodeve, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, to the command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th October 1874 :—

Gunner D Fogers, D-5th R A, Pte St V P Osgood, 1-6th Foot, Sub-Lieut G H Robinson, 2-11th Foot, Sub-Lieut A W T Rad cliffe, 2-12th Foot, Pte J Foster, 2-14th Foot, Pte D Butterfield, 36th Foot, Lieut C B Airey, 54th Foot, and Corpl A Williams, 54th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 21st Oct 1874, appointing Surgn R Jackson, doing duty 109th Foot, to the medical charge of C Baty 11th Fgde R A, with effect from the 18th Oct, as a temporary measure.

Meerut Division order, dated the 26th Oct 1874, directing Surgn W N Keefer, 20th N I, to proceed to Dacca and report himself to Deputy Surgeon General of that circle for duty.

Peshawar District order, dated the 15th Oct 1874, tran-ferring Lieut Co A Callander, B1 S C, from the command of Fort Shubkudder to that of Abazai ; and appointing Lieut Col J F Watson, B1 S C, to command the Fort at Shubkudder, instead of Abazai as previously directed in G O C C dated 25th Aug 1874. Fort Shubkudder to be the head quarters of the three Double Companies.

Dated the 24th Oct 1874, appointing Surgn J Young, M D, to the medical charge of the 29th N I, as a temporary measure.

Presidency District order, dated the 19th Oct 1874, directing Surgn R Meadin, M D, to proceed to Dacca and take over medical charge of the left wing 16th N I from Surgeon J Duke, who, on being relieved, is to proceed to the Presidency.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 22nd Oct 1874, directing Surgn Maj W Ashton, M D, to take medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry as a temporary measure.

Ilacca Station order, dated the 9th Oct 1874, directing Capt J M Tulloch, attached to the 16th N I to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 8th Oct 1874, vice Capt R H Salkeld proceeding to Tezpore.

Darjeeling Station order, dated the 9th Oct 1874, appointing Capt J C T Hunt-r, 2nd Bengal 10th Regt, to take temporary charge of the duties of the Comst Officer at Darjeeling, ordered to join the Bhutia expedition, until the arrival of an officer of the department.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 19th Oct 1874, directing Col W H Lowder, B ngal Infantry, to assume command of the station during the absence of the Brigade Genl Comdg the district on inspection duty ; and Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer during the absence with the Brigade Genl of Capt H G Watchfield, Bgde Maj.

63rd Foot—Regimental order dated the 23rd Oct 1874, appointing Lieut and Local Capt F M Leslie to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut C J S Whittall, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, no qualified officer being available.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 17th Oct 1874, appointing Lieut W B Wilson to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Squadn Subn, pending the return from sick leave of Capt and Adjt M J Moore.

3rd N I—Regimental order, dated the 8th Oct 1874, appointing Capt G J Skinner, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj A Tulloch, tran-ferred as offg 2nd in Comd to the 4th N I, and until return from furlough of Col R Blair.

9th N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Oct 1874, making the following appointments, vice Col H L Foster, comdg, retired :—

Lieut Col W H Hawes, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Lieut-Col T E Webster, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt W V Fitzj Jacob, offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Capt R A Price, Qr Mr and offg Adjt, to reassume charge of the former office, in addition to his other duties.

19th N I—Regimental order, dated the 23rd Sept 1874, appointing Capt C H Bergman to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties as Wing Subn and offg 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut D E Gouldsbury, proceeding to attend Garrison Instruction.

29th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th Oct 1874, appointing Capt T S Q Clatterbuck, offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E Beddy, proceeded on general leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—First Class Vety Surgn H Sewell, to Bombay for one month, from the 13th Oct, to extension, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, (2nd Battn)—Lieut J E Povah, to remain in Calcutta, from the 11th Nov to the 10th Dec, in extension, to study the native languages.

Lieut G H B Coats, to remain in Calcutta, from the 16th Nov to the 15th Dec, in extension, to study the native languages.

54th Foot—Lieut A G Tidy, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment ; and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps—Col J E L Willows, (doing duty at Deyrah,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Brith h Medical Service—Surgn Maj D J Robertson, to Pawulpindee, from the 30th Oct to the 30th Nov, on private affairs.

Surgn Maj W Collis, (attached to the 1st Batn 3rd Foot,) to remain at Mussorie, on medical certificate, from the 1st to the 30th Nov, in extension.

Surgn Maj W C Boyd, (attached to the 51st Foot,) to remain at Nynee Tal, on medical certificate, from the 20th Oct to the 15th Dec, in extension.

Surgn W E Saunders, to England, overland, from date of furlough for two years, on private affairs.

Surgn C Spurway, (doing duty with C Baty 11th Bgde R A,) to Bombay, from the 24th Oct to the 24th Nov, to appear before a medical board.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, for the guidance of all officers and departments concerned, that paras. 2-62 to 2817 of the Bengal Army Regulations, on the subject of postal regulations, are modified by G O C C of 7th April and 18th October 1873, pages 173 to 178, and pages 453 and 454.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

73rd Regt—Lieut James Beardoe Doncaster to be Adjt, vice Gunter, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 14th Oct 1874.

19th N I—Lieut A W Jamieson, 1st Wing Subn 12th N I and offg Adjt 32nd Pioneers, to be Qr Mr, vice Gouldsbury, appointed Adjt, dated 30th Oct 1874.

20th N I—Surgn W N Keefer is confirmed in medical charge of the regt, dated 1st Oct 1874.

32nd Punjab Pioneers—Capt A F Hogge, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Jamieson, and until the return from furlough of Capt Cruickshank, dated 30th Oct 1874.

Landour Depot—Surgn Maj A H Fraser, 40th regt, to have medical charge, vice Surgn Maj R W Berkeley, whose tour of service is about to expire, with effect from the 1st Dec next.

Puchmurree Sanitarium—Surgn Maj N H Stewart, M D, 15th Hussars, to have medical charge, vice Surgn J Langdon, who is under orders to proceed to England, with effect from the 15th Nov 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Medical Dept British Service—Surgn Maj J Parr, 108th regt, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 28th May 1868.

Surgn D Mackie, M D, 2nd Batn 7th Fusiliers, to be Surgn Maj from the 1st Oct 1874.

Maj F F Laurd, Staff Corps, returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 28th Oct 1874, directing Surgn Maj J Tulloch, M D, to remain in medical charge of the sick and married families 1st

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Lord Derby has been elected Rector of the Edinburgh University having polled 770 votes against 583 votes polled by Doctor Lyon Playfair.

Advices from Berlin state that the trial of Count Arnim will commence on the 7th of December.

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 1/16d.	
Exchange on India		1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares		£45
Chartered „		£15
Do. Mercantile „		£23
Hongkong & Shanghai Shares		£26-10
4per cent. Rupee Paper		95s.
4½ do.	do.	96.
5½ do.	do.	101.
3 do.	Consols, for account	93⅜.
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	98½.
Bar Silver		58.

Arrivals—Moolton.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGLY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Two large vessels, names unknown, collided and sank at the Eastern Channel light on the 11th instant. One is visible with her lower yards awash and sails set. A steamer has been sent to ascertain particulars.

CAPTAIN BURNEY, V.C., R.N., Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, has arrived in Calcutta.

A FRESH survey of the Rangoon river is shortly to be commenced by Captain Arnot, the Master Attendant, and his Deputy.

ONE half battalion of the 22nd Regiment, which is about to leave Hazareebagh, will go to Ranikhet, and one half to Shahjehanpoor.

SIR DINKUR RAO, Scindia's Prime Minister, is reported to be one of those who doubt the identity of the Morar captive with the Nana Sahib.

IT is officially announced in the *Burmah Gazette* that the name of the railway at present being constructed in Burmah is "The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway."

THE amount of Indian tea exported during the month of October from Calcutta was 2,186,429lbs. as compared with 2,077,228lbs. exported in October last year. Since the opening of the season in May the amount exported this year has been 10,355,692lbs. against 10,225,589lbs. exported during the same period of last year.

A SOCIETY, called the "Eurasian Ladies' Society of Burmah" has, we read, been started at Rangoon by Eurasian lady residents, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of a Eurasian institution and for a Eurasian educational fund for Burmah. Only Protestants are to be members. One of the first means adopted by the ladies to raise money is the publication of a Magazine to be called "The Dove."

WE read in a Poona paper that on Saturday last, two soldiers of H. M. 2nd 7th Fusiliers left their quarters in a state of intoxication and carrying loaded guns. One of them, it is stated, in a state of delirium, shot a Bania through the chest killing him on the spot. No provocation was given, and the fatal deed was committed without the slightest warning having been given to the deceased man. The men were shortly after apprehended by a corps of the 1st Light Cavalry and handed over to the authorities.

THE Bombay Tract and Book Society's Committee are in correspondence with similar bodies in the other Presidencies on the subject of providing Christian books in English for educated Native Christians throughout India. Apologetic and controversial works, historical works, and works treating of the Mussulman and Hindu religions, are recommended for this series. Some of these to be wrought over and adapted to Indian readers.

WE learn that His Excellency the Governor has officially acceded to the request of the Municipalities of Surat and Rander and the Local Funds Committee that he would lay the foundation stone of the Taptee bridge. The time when he will do so is quite uncertain, and as the time for tendering only expired on Saturday last, matters are scarcely advanced enough for the ceremony. We should think, however, that His Excellency would probably perform it on his way back from Kattiawar, whenever that may be.

THE British India Steamer Punjab arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf, and reports everything quiet there at present. The prohibition on passenger from Turkish ports landing in Persian ports has not as yet been removed. The weather at Bussorah is now very cold, and no sickness is reported at any of the ports. H. M. S. Magpie was at Bahrein on October 21st; the Sir Hugh Rose at Bushire on the 30th idem; and the May Frere at Muscat on November 7th. The Punjab brings 52 horses from Mehomerah and 3 from Bunder Abbas, the latter for His Highness Aga Khan.

THE constitution of the commission for the settlement of the Nepaul Boundary question is now, we are told, definitely fixed. Colonel MacAndrew will represent the interests of the Government of India, and Colonel Sidiman Singh, the same gentleman who settled the boundary question in 1860, will see to the rights of Nepaul, while Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I. has been selected by both Governments as Arbitrator and President of the Commission. The attention of the commission will be confined to the debateable portion of the North-East frontier of Oudh, that is, to the settlement of the boundary between Nepaul and the district of Gondah.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Kotree to the *Sindian* on the 9th instant, says:—The rains and floods this year have tended to give us an unusually fine crop; the grain just gathered is abundant; while a larger area than usual of the low land is now being prepared for cold weather crops. The famine in Sind is, I fear, or rather hope, a phantom like its brother of Bengal. I have met none of the officers coming down stream who have witnessed any sign of the grim giant. By the bye, I heard a good story of the imaginary famine yesterday; a large contracting firm well known in Kurrachee, made an offer to the Deputy Collector to take 500 starving men and give them constant work at good rates, but they never turned up, as they 'could not be spared from home.'

THE *Calcutta Commercial Guide* for October informs us that, as compared with October of last year, there was a decrease in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 39,19,606, and in specie and bullion imported of Rs. 65,387. The principal decrease in the merchandise imported was in cotton piece-goods, Rs. 15,89,780; but cotton twist and yarn, woollens, copper, wrought metals, and salt, all show a large decrease. The decrease in the value of merchandise exported was only Rs. 4,81,889, but the items of trade appear to have varied considerably in the respective years. This year there was an increase in the export of British cotton piece-goods and silk piece-goods, gunny bags, cowhides, shell-lac, saltpetre, rapeseed, raw silk, sugar, and tobacco, whilst the decrease in jute and opium, wheat and cotton twist, has been very large. The decrease in the customs collections under all the headings of imports, exports, and salt, amounted to Rs. 4,35,141.

The returns of the sea-borne trade and navigation of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1873-74 have just been published, and from them we see that the total value of imports and exports for the year was Rs. 45,47,18,973 as against Rs. 46,33,63,031 in the previous year. Of this, total imports contributed Rs. 17,63,93,219 and exports Rs. 27,53,25,754. The decrease in the trade is entirely due to a falling off in exports, for the imports show an increase of about seventy two lakhs. If we include treasure and stores imported on Government account, which include in this year the famine rice, the imports show a total of Rs. 20,93,86,090 as compared with Rs. 18,73,30,748 in 1872-73, and the exports decrease to Rs. 30,38,00,639 as compared with Rs. 30,42,38,157. Of these totals, Calcutta imported goods to the value of Rs. 17,76,47,798, and exported goods to the value of Rs. 27,05,64,571. Altogether, 913 vessels, not including native craft, entered the port of Calcutta, carrying 984,131 tons, and 908 vessels, carrying 976,901 tons, cleared.

THERE are steam boilers at work in Sind and in the Northern and Southern divisions of this Presidency; and the Commissioner in Sind and the Revenue Commissioners of the two divisions have recently considered it to be their duty to suggest to Government that the Steam Boiler Inspection Act No. V of 1873, be extended to those places where steam engines are at work. Government have accordingly decided that the Act shall be applied to the following places:—Kurrachee and Kotri in Sind; Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Dholleras, and Sanand in the Ahmedabad Zillah; Godra in the Panch Mahals; and several places in Broach, Surat, Tannah, Nassick, Khandeish, Sholapore, Poona, Canara, Dharwar, and Ratnagherry Zillahs. For the present, His Excellency in Council considers it, undesirable to extend the Act to Sukkur in Upper Sind. The rules framed under the Act for the city of Bombay are, *mutatis mutandis*, to be made applicable to Sind. As regards the places in the Presidency proper, Government have appointed the same gentlemen to be the inspector, examiners, and commissioners under the Act as have been appointed for the city of Bombay. The Inspector of Steam Boilers, Mr. Moylan, is appointed sole examiner for certificates of competency at the following places—Godra, Ratnagherry, Gadak, Hubli, and Carwar.

WE have on a previous occasion referred to the general disinclination of Railway officials in India, to afford information to the representatives of the Press in the case of accident, and our attention has been again drawn to the fact by the following paragraph in a letter of the special correspondent of a Madras paper. He says:—"I find it a very difficult matter to get any information from the Railway officials. They have been exceedingly kind in the matter of putting me in the way of conveyance to the several breaks on the line, to judge of the state of affairs for myself, but they were very shy in giving me the smallest particulars." Now we cannot understand why this reticence should be practised: there may, it is true, be certain matters which it may be wise to keep secret for a time, but as to the general facts relative to any thing which may interfere with the regular course of communication, we can see no reason why full particulars should not be afforded to those seeking the information on behalf of the public. It is quite natural that the public should feel anxious for information in respect of these matters, and it is the business of newspapers to use all diligence in acquiring it. Disasters such as those which have lately occurred in the Madras Presidency have, besides, an interest of their own, apart from the inconvenience resulting from them, and we hold that a man *specially* employed to gather information as in the case we have above alluded to, should be afforded every facility for gaining information besides being expedited in regard to locomotion.

THE following is an extract from Captain Moloy's Ladakh Diary, from 19th to 25th October 1874 (inclusive):—"During the past week a few traders and a moderate quantity of merchandise have arrived from Eastern Turkistan, but the bulk of the yearly caravan is still behind, though I trust another week may see it in Ladakh. The loads imported up to date have consisted chiefly of silk and pashm, and the majority of them have already passed out of Leh *via* Kulu, *en route* for the Palampore fair and the Indian markets. A report has reached Kulu that this year 600 horse-loads of goods are being taken down to the fair; an estimate, however, which is, I am sorry to say, rather over the mark, for as yet only 50 horse-loads have gone out to Kulu, and considering how late it is in the season, I should think it unlikely that many more will follow them. On the 22nd instant, as has been reported demi-officially, some horses, belonging to Sayad Yakub Khan, arrived here under charge of a dak-bashi, who reported that the Sayad himself would be here in about fifteen days' time. He is being preceded by an officer of the Ameer's, Mirza Alam, who ought to reach this a few days hence, and who is being sent by the Ameer to visit the shrine of Mecca with some handsome offerings from the Ruler of Turkistan. Mr. Russell is reported to be fairly on his way to Yarkand from Shahidulla, having received assistance in the supply of yaks, necessary for the conveyance of his caravan across the Sanju Pass. Great misgiving is being felt in the districts at the approaching departure of Mr. Johnson, who is about to proceed on short furlough to Europe. A body of Tartars actually sent a private petition to the Maharajah, begging him to refuse the Wazir's request for leave, and they have now, that the leave has been granted, gone to Mr. Johnson, to get him to declare in writing that he will return here in six months' time. The traffic of the week has consisted of 15 horse-loads from the Maharajah's territory, 30 from Chinese territory, and 20 from Eastern Turkistan, while 25 have gone out to the Maharajah's territory, 5 to India *via* Kulu, 15 *via* Kashmir, and 16 to Eastern Turkistan."

THE special correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writes as follows:—The train does not run beyond the Moodanoor Station, for the line from before the platform to five miles beyond it has been all but washed away. Most of the damage done here, however, is not directly due to the floods, but was caused principally by the breaching of the Chintagoonta or Tamarind tank situated about two miles away to the north of the station. This tank is over three miles square and its greatest depth when the waters rise to the highest point is 20 feet. The rains of the three days from the morning of the 22nd to the night of the 24th ultimo had filled the tank to overflowing, and the weight of water on the morning of the latter date was known to be more than the walls could possibly bear, and the villagers expected a breach every moment. Colonel Moberly, the Government Engineer of the district, and Mr. Haworth, the Resident Railway Engineer, happened to be at Moodanoor that morning, and these gentlemen were asked to inspect the tank works and offer their advice. Acting on their recommendation, the tank was cut about three feet on the side away from the line, to admit of the surplus water running out. Having superintended the cutting of the tank wall, these gentlemen left Moodanoor for Cuddapah. Till ten o'clock on Saturday night, the waters slowly drained through this cut, but about that hour, the wall on the west side, facing the railway embankment, threatened to give away. No steps at all were taken by the villagers to cut the wall again, and thus let off the water on this side, too, gradually; the consequence was that by eleven o'clock the tank was quite empty. Half an hour before that time the walls had broken and five miles of water poured through the gap, rushing madly over the country with incredible force carrying everything before it,—washing away whole villages, uprooting trees and breaking down every impediment. For a considerable time much of the country was flooded, and the water in the station yard at Moodanoor stood above the platform. It was Tuesday morning before the water subsided, but owing to the break at the Panpugnee river, the Resident Engineer could not get up to the place before the Saturday following. Coolies were at once engaged and put to work on the breaks, and the several gaps on the south side of the station were filled up so that trains could run into Moodanoor, and the train that brought us up was the first to pass over the repaired road. The train entered the Moodanoor station a little after ten, and here we alighted to walk over the five mile break, beyond which a train was in waiting to convey us to the bank of the Chitrawuttee river where another bridge has collapsed, and, will you believe me, all along those five miles there were hardly twenty feet of the line and embankment uninjured. Your readers will most likely consider this statement an exaggeration, but be assured it is nothing more nor less than the bare truth. At the station itself the sleepers, on each of the four lines are all laid bare, and for a mile more beyond the platform the line has been swept away and the embankment washed down to the level of the surrounding country. Several culverts have come to grief. I cannot very well tell you how many, for not a stone of any one of those that have gone remains standing, and all that mile is one great gap, the water running over the ground through which we were compelled to wade. Before we reached the 196th mile stone, I came upon a small bridge standing alone. The earthwork on either side had gone, but the bridge itself although several of the piers have been cracked, has not collapsed. It is wonderful that the bridge did not come down, for it had indeed been sorely tried. Great tamarind and mango trees, brought down by the current, lie crushed between the piers. The waters forced them as far as they could possibly be forced, and to make room for themselves the trees have torn the walls.

BOMBAY.

ROBBERY.—One Mohussey Bhugga a resident in De Lisle Road was robbed on Sunday night of Rs. 200 in cash, two currency notes for Rs. 20 each and one for Rs. 10 besides some copper utensils.

FRONTIER TRADE.—153 camels in charge of 35 men, arrived at Kurrachee on the 7th and 8th from Lus Beyla, with rape-seed and other produce, 72 camels laden with rape-seed, and in charge of 14 men, arrived from Lus Beyla on the 9th and 10th instant.—*Sindian.*

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Edoo Goolam Hoosein and three other Mahomedans, were yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of obtaining by false pretences Rs. 6 in cash from one Dhurma Narapen; and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE PARSEES AND THE 20TH REGIMENT AGAIN.—A few young Parsees were brought up yesterday before Mr Nana Morojee on a charge of having assaulted some of the Pultanwallahs of the 20th Regiment. It was perhaps well for the Parsee lads that they expressed regret for what they had done; as the sepoys withdrew the charge, and the case ended.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 383 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday: of these 131 were under sentences from the High Court, 202 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, 3 from Naval Courts Martial, and 19 European vagrants. Of the prisoners 321 were natives, and the remainder, 62, Europeans including vagrants.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, as Mr. James Macdonald of the Scottish Schools was driving in Wittulwaddy, the coachman drove over a Hindu boy aged 15 years who was both deaf and dumb. The boy was immediately taken to the Goculdas Hospital when it was ascertained on examination that he had sustained rather severe injuries, to his spine and to his right knee.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived in Bombay last evening by the 2 P.M. Poona train. The Governor's party joined the train at Kirkee, and alighted at the Byculla station, on its arrival there, and proceeded to Government House Parell. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning before sunrise in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

BURNT.—At Coomarwadda on Sunday night, a Hindu girl aged nine years was carrying on oil lamp about the house; she happened to be rather careless with it, and her clothes in consequence igniting she was immediately enveloped in flames. The fire was however soon put out, when she was found to have been so severely burnt that she was at once sent to the Goculdass Hospital.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a portion of house, No. 13 situated in Thales Molah, belonging to one Mahomedbhoy, fell in, injuring a woman named Jumalbai the only occupant who was in the house at the time. She was rescued from the *debris* by one Shaik Hoosein; but having sustained some serious injuries, she was removed by the Police to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for treatment.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Louis Josa Sekeira, a cook in the service of the St. Mary's Institution Byculla, and a labourer named Hurry Rama, were yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Charles Kauferm the Superintendent of the Institution, with stealing a quantity of sugar, coffee and plums &c., valued at Rs 2 the property of the said institution; upon the evidence adduced, they were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

USING FALSE WEIGHTS.—Dhunjee Gowah, a retail dealer in sundries at the Null Bazaar, and eight other Hindoos also retail dealers having their shops it the same locality, were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, with having in their possession false weights without a satisfactory excuse, they being retail dealers. The whole of the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship in disposing of the case, fined five of the defendants Rs. 10 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A WATCH.—On Friday last, Rajoobali Allarukka a resident in Chinch-Bunder, after a heavy day's work divested himself of his upper garments and among them a waistcoat which contained a valuable gold watch by McCabe. According to the complainant's own statement yesterday before the Police, he did not touch the waistcoat again until yesterday morning, when he found the watch missing. He therefore reported the matter to the Police, but strange to say, objects to the authorities arresting any of his domestics on suspicion.

UNSEEMLY BEHAVIOUR IN CHURCH.—Several correspondents have written to us about the conduct of a party of ladies and gentlemen who occupied a prominent position in Byculla church at the evening service last Sunday. One correspondent says they "giggled, and laughed, and whispered," and another asserts that their merriment was excited by the appearance of the clergyman, and that they strutted out of church when he commenced his journey to the pulpit. We think it is only necessary to refer to these letters, as the conduct so earnestly denounced is not likely to become general in Bombay churches where circumstances as a rule conspire in favour of the most dreadful s lemnity

"AFTER THE OPERA IS OVER"—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. C. D. Gilder, Head Master of the Indo-British Institution, applied for a summons against Mr. E. C. Howell, of the Government Central Press, on charges of assault and abusive language alleged to have been used against complainant at a "Season Ball given at Girgaum on the evening of Friday last, at which, according to Mr. Gilder's statement, he was a guest, and Mr. Howell the accused was one of the Secretaries and a Steward. The complainant alleged that the assault was quite unprovoked, and that if an apology had been tendered, he would not have proceeded against him. His Worship granted a summons, and Mr. Gilder left the Court.

WARNING TO RAILWAY EMPLOYES.—Pandoo wd. Maukoo, G. I. P. Railway Company's servant at Decksal, was brought into Poona on Saturday last to be tried for criminal breach of trust before Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, and was convicted and sentenced by him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. It seems that the prisoner while on the Company's service at Decksal, cheated Shere Mahomed, a passenger from Decksal to Bombay, of Rs. 3. This man wanted to get a ticket, and the prisoner gave him a piece of wagon label and pocketed the money. On the traveller's arriving at Poona he presented the wagon label as his ticket. Sutherland then enquired into the matter, and was told the story as above. Mr. Sutherland then sent the traveller back to Decksal accompanied by a policeman to whom the traveller pointed out the man who had cheated him, who was then dealt with, as related, Mr. Southerland is to be praised for the prompt manner in which he looks after the interests of the Company he serves.—*Deccan Herald.*

ASSAULTING A CAPTAIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Captain Hodges, of the s.s. Hutton, charged a seaman named William Ford with having assaulted him on Sunday afternoon. It appears that Ford went on board at 3 P.M. on Sunday, rather the worse for liquor, and carried a bottle of brandy with him. One of the men reported the matter to one of the officers, and the accused then commenced to use very obscene language, whereupon Captain Hodges came out and ordered the man down below at once, telling him that Mrs. Hodges was on board and he had no right to use such language. The man then drew a small knife and rushed at the Captain, inflicting a slight wound on one of his finger. Two other seamen at once caught hold of him and wrenched the knife from his hand. Captain Hodges then sent for the Police and gave the man into custody. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he was not sober when he had so misbehaved himself. His Worship, at Captain Hodge's request, said he would not pass a heavy sentence, but conduct such as that in the present case could not be passed over. The prisoner had pleaded guilty, but drunkeness was no excuse. He would sentence the prisoner to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. CASSELS.—In our columns of yesterday we announced the marriage of Mr. John Andrew Cassels of the well known firm of Messrs. Peel Cassels and Co. of Bombay. Himself deservedly a most popular member of society, he is also known as the son of a father who left India but a few years ago, perhaps the most valued citizen of Bombay, and who is now a member of the Indian Council. The wedding took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday morning, the Church being crowded with the bridegroom's friends. The Revd. Ward Maule M. A. in the absence of His Lordship the Bishop, was the officiating clergyman. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. Charles White of "Castor Priory" Northampton. At the conclusion of the service, the 'Wedding march" played by Signor Inzoli pealed through the sacred edifice. After the solemn ceremony the company adjourned to the Mercantile Bank buildings, where Mr. Cassels had lived during the last few years of his bachelorhood. At the subsequent dejeuner, the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in a more than usually happy speech, as complete as a circle and as clear as crystal, by a gentleman at whose hands the high reputation of Bombay oratory was fully sustained. In a few happily-chosen phrases, he said all that could be said without a superfluous word. The reply of the bridegroom was terse and to the point. The happy couple proceeded by the afternoon train to Matheran. For the information of our lady readers many of whom, we hear, are wisely about to follow the bride's example, we give the bride's toilette the effect of which was perfect. The dress was of white corded silk, the front composed of bouillonnés of white satin, a pouffed train trimmed with the same, with a wreath of wild white heather and orange blossoms, with bouquets of the same on the body. A houiton lace veil completed an elegant costume. The bride'smaids wore blue and white.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.

RESOLUTION.—From the Returns now submitted showing the working of the European Vagrancy Act in this Presidency during the first half of the current year, it appears that the number of vagrants in the Government Workhouse, Bombay, on 1st January 1874, was 34, that the number of admissions into the institution from that date up to 30th June 1874 was 71, and that the number of vagrants remaining in the Work-house on the latter day was 13. The number of separate individuals actually in the Work-house at various times during the six months in question was however not 105 but only 78. Of the 34 vagrants entered in the list as having been in the Work-house on the first day of this year, 10 are again entered in the list of persons admitted during the half year, owing to having deserted or escaped after 1st January, and having then been re-committed to the Work-house, whilst of those received into the Workhouse during the half year, but who were not in confinement there on 1st January, several were admitted more than once during the six months, either after desertion, after punishment in the Criminal Jail, or after losing the employment to which they had been sent. The number of distinct individuals committed to the Work-houss between 1st January and 30th June of the current year, who were not there on the former date, was 44. The number of vagrants admitted into the Work-house during the above period who had never before been received there was 38, or 2 less than in the preceding half year.

2. During the half year under review, 23 vagrants deserted, three times, 5 twice, and 17 once. One vagrant who had in all been admitted six times, and who deserted twice during the six months under report, finally escaped, and has not since been heard of, though probably he will ere long be re-committed. The vagrant who deserted thrice during the half year was ultimately sent to employment and appears to have retained it. Of the other vagrants who deserted, 6 have not returned or been re-committed. The Governor of the Work-house, reports that "all the desertions were by men to whom a day's leave had been given to enable them to seek employment," but who, when out of the Work-house, preferred wandering about to returning to it. Only one case of desertion occurred since the new Vagrancy Act No. IX. of 1874 came into force. As, however, that law only came into operation on 11th April last, it would be premature at present to speculate upon the effect which its provisions will have upon the minds and conduct of vagrants confined in the Work-house. The experience of the second half of 1874 will enable Government to arrive at more reliable conclusions on the subject.

3. 13 vagrants, several of whom had been in the Work-house for long periods, and for whom it was found impossible to procure employment, were deported to Liverpool by a Canal steamer. One was sent to England by the Shipping Master as a distressed seaman, and one to Italy by the Italian Consul. One was handed over as a deserter from the Army to the Military authorities, and one, a time-expired Military convict, was provided with a passage to England by those authorities. 4 (of whom one died) were sent to the European General Hospital, and one to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. 5 were sent to their friends, 4 were sent to the Strangers' Home, of whom one was subsequently re-committed to the Workhouse. 30 were sent to employment, of whom one was afterwards received again into the Work-house and then deserted.

4. Of the 44 vagrants admitted into the Workhouse from 1st January to 30th June, who were not there on the first mentioned date, 15 were English, 12 Irish, 11 Eurasian, 3 Scotch, 1 an Austrian, an Italian, and 1 an American. 14 had last been employed on board vessels, as sailors, stokers, engineers, &c. 8 had served on a Railway in the capacity of guard, driver or platelayer. 4 were quondam clerks. 3 had been overseers of works, 1 a 'gentleman teacher,' and 1 a strolling musician. 2 had been auctioneers, 2 hotel-keepers, and 1 a farrier. One had been first a missionary catechist and then a school-master. 3 were soldiers who since their discharge had found no work. One had been first a person of independent means, then became a clown in a circus, and afterwards joined wandering troupes of performers, but failed. One was, after serving first in the Navy and then on a railway, a copyist and reader for some years for a Bombay newspaper. One was first a Government clerk, then an accountant, then a general merchant, and finally a pleader and newspaper editor, and one after serving in turn in the Navy, a mercantile firm, a brewery, the Postal Department, a cotton busines and a colliery was finally employed as a fireman on a railway, but owing to failing health, was obliged to resign his appointment, and take refuge in the Work-house. It is to be noticed that 9 of the vagrants admitted during the half year who were not in confinement at its commencement, had at one time or another been employed in the Army.

5. The average length of confinement in the Work-house of vagrants, who left the institution during the half year either being deported, discharged, or having deserted, was, it is stated, 321 days, or 14 days less than in the preceding half year. The longest period passed in the Work-house by any vargrant who left during the half year was 340 days, most of the men deported had been in the Work-house from ten to four months each. Of the 13 vagrants remaining in the Work-house on 30th June, only two or three had been in detention for more than two months. The German vagrant referred to in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution on the Report for the second half year of 1873, was still in the Work-house at the end of the half year under review, and had then spent in all 488 days in the Work house. This man's case should be brought to the notice of the German Consul by the Governor of the Work-house. The daily average number of vagrants in the Work-house during the half year was 20·5, or 12 less than the number in the previous six months.

6. The conduct of the vagrants in the Work-house during the half year is reported to have been good. Discipline is stated to have been well preserved. They appear to have been employed on light work The account given of their general health is satisfactory.

7. Nassick, Poona, Satara, Tanna and Khandeish were the only districts in the Northern and Southern Divisions in which any persons were dealt with under the provisions of the European Vagrancy Act. In Sind, Kurrachee was the sole direct where European vagrants were treated under the Act. In Tanna one person was arrested by the Police at Coorla and brought before the First Class Magistrate at Tanna, who finding on inquiry that he was not a vagrant discharged him. In the Nassick district 6 vagrants were arrested, of whom 3 were sent to the Government Work-house and 3 were forwarded to Bhosawul, where they stated they had friends and a reasonable hope of obtaining employment. At Sattara a wandering English sailor appeared before a First Class Magistrate, and was by him sent on to Poona in charge of a police constable; from Poona he was forwarded by the City Magistrate to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. As the name of this man (Steele) does not appear in the list of admissions to the Work-house, Mr. Souter should be asked to report what was done with him on his arrival in Bombay. In Khandesh 4 persons were arrested, of whom 3 are reported to have been sent to the Government Work-house, though in the Work-house list the name of only one of them (Dalton) is to be found The Police Commissioner should be requested to ascertain and report the names of the three persons sent from Khandesh to the Work-house, and the dates on which they were sent, and also to state what was done in the case of the fourth vagrant. In the Kurrachee district 3 vagrants were apprehended. The names of two of them are entered in the Work-house list, and the Commissioner in Sind should be asked to report how the third (Flarty) was disposed of.

7. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Work-house during the half year under review, excluding the charge for the deportation of thirteen vagrants to England, is stated in the Governor's report to have amounted to Rs. 2,675-11-0. The average cost per head of daily average strength for rations, clothing, hospital charges and contingencies was Rs. 51-6-6 for the six months, showing a reduction of Rs. 4-6-8, as compared with the cost in the preceding half year. The charges for clothing, outfit, gratuities, &c. for the vagrants deported amounted to Rs. 415-2-0. The statement furnished by the Accountant General showing the expenditure in connection with the European Vagrancy Act during the half year terminating 30th June 1874, exhibits a total amount of Rs. 7,572-8-1, but it is to be noticed that his statement does not refer solely to expenditure incurred during the half year under review, but includes all payments made during those six months whether for that or for the previous half year. In his return are inserted large items representing payments for ration, &c, to the Commissariat Department from April 1873, or a still earlier date to December 1873, and for the salaries of the warders from March 1873 to December 1873.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.—1874-75.

STEWARDS.

Mookoodum Jung Bahadoor	Kum-Kum-ood Dowlah (Gahlub Jung Bahadoor)
Burruck Jung Bahadoor	Jamadar Joonah Khan
Colonel Rocked	M H Wilkinson, Esqr
Major A H E Campbell	Noel H L Woods, Esqr
Capt J Boardman	Henry Ogelvie, Esqr
Capt Ahmed Abdoola	G H Farrell, Esqr

C B Dunlop, Esqr, Hon Secretary.

1st DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE HYDERABAD HURDLE RACE.

First Race.—A Purse value Rs. 400. A Hurdle race for all horses. Winners once 7 lbs., other 12 lbs. extra. 1½ mile and a distance, over six flights of hurdles.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 50.

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.

Second Race.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Ponies (Arabs excepted) Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 5. To be entered by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

THE DECCAN GOLD CUP.

Third Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs 1,000, presented by H H the Nizam's Government; with Rs 500 in specie added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., thrice or oftener 7 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs 25
„ 15th December 1874..... Rs 50

SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor. For all horses. Winners of races value Rs. 750 and upwards, once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races of less value, once 2 lbs., twice 3 lbs., three times or oftener 5 lbs. extra. Weight for age and class. Distance 1¼ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 25
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 50

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1874.

THE CIVILIANS' CUP.

First Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, with Rs. 250 in specie, presented by the Officers in H. H. the Nizam's Service. A Steeple Chase. Winners once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, winners of Steeplechases, or Hurdle Races at Moulali a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Distance 2¼ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ..... Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874 ..... „ 50.

THE SUDR-UL-MHAM'S CUP.

Second Race.—A Purse value Rs. 750 presented by the Sudr-ul-Mhams of H. H. the Nizam's Government. A handicap for all Horses. Handicap to be made by noon the 15th December and declarations by noon the day before the race. Distance 1¼ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .....Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874 ..... „ 50.

THE ARABIAN PURSE.

Third Race.—Value Rs. 750 presented by the Arab Jemadars residing in Hyderabad. A Handicap for all Arabs. Terms the same as the Sudr-ul Mham's Purse.

THE CHARGER STAKES.

Fourth Race.—A Purse value Rs. 250. For all Chargers owned by Subscribers to the Races, who are Officers of H. H the Nizam's Regular Force. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. ¾ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 20
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 40.

3RD DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE UTTER DAN.

First Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kubeer Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Arabs. Forced for Winners at Rs. 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs. 25 p. p. 1¼ Mile.

THE CHANGARI DAN.

Second Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs 25 p.p. 1¼ mile.

THE STAND PLATE.

Third Race.—A Cup value Rs 500, a Handicap for all horses the property of Residents in H H the Nizam's Dominions that have not run in 1st Class races at Moulali meeting. 1 mile.

Entrance.....Rs 40 P.P.

Entrances for these Handicaps to be made by 9 A.M. the 2nd day of the meeting. Declarations to start by noon the day before the race.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weights for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 10 lbs. Horses entered in this race must be the property of Residents in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Entrances 1st December ..... Rs. 40 P. P.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local Rules excepted.) Decision of the Stewards final on all points.

2. All except aged horses and aged calloways will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the Meeting. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting all certificates of age produced before them.

3. All declarations to start are to be made to the Secretary at Chudderghaut by noon the day previous to each Race.

4. Races to which Rs. 400 and upwards from the Fund, or from private donation is given are to be considered first class races: three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start, or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.

5. Horses running in these races, will not be allowed to start for a second class race. Races to which less public money than Rs. 400 is given, and Steeple-chases, and Hurdle Races, will be considered second class races, and horses running in them, will not be allowed to start for a first class race.

6. All Officers' chargers must have been ridden on five parades previous to the Races.

7. Gentlemen starting horses for 1st class races to pay Rs. 50 less. Second class races Rs. 25, to the Fund. Subscribers of less than Rs. 10 will not be admitted to the Stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries. No forced subscription for Pony races.

8. The Winners of each Race except Ponies are to pay Rs. 5 to the fund. The Winners of each Lottery are to pay 10 per cent on gross amount of Tickets to the fund.

9. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse cantering or galloping on the course, and that must be paid to the Secretary on the first day the horse canters or gallops thereon. This rule will come into force from the 1st November 1874.

10. Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs.; within 8 months 5 lbs. except in handicaps.

11. Hallee Sicca Currency, payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

12. Any person lodging an objection will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in the hands of the Secretary, which will be forfeited if the objection be decided as frivolous.

13. European Professional Jockies are to carry 7 lbs. extra.

14. The fee for ageing, or measuring, or both, namely Rs. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.

15. All applications for stabling, and sites for tents, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, not later than 15th November, in order that arrangements may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.

16. Hurdle and Steeple-chase races to be run under Grand National rules.

Hyderabad Deccan, October 1874.

All communications regarding these Races to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY
HYDERABAD CITY RACES,
HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of

THE CESAREWITCH AND MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

(Saturday Review.)

The small number of acceptances for the Cesarewitch was probably due more to the general unpopularity of long races, and to the scarcity of animals with any pretentions to compass a two-mile-and-a-quarter course, than to any feeling of dissatisfaction with the handicapper's workmanship. The old horses had plenty of chances given to them. Shannon 6 yrs., 8st., and Louise Victoria, 5 yrs., 7st., 7lbs. had certainly no reason to complain of their weights; and even so distinguished a mare as Marie Stuart was not burdened with more than 8st. 12lbs., which, though a heavy, cannot be considered a crushing, impost for a first-class four-year-old. If there was any error in the handicapping, it was an error of leniency, not of severity. When it was seen that Mornington, a six-year-old, was let in with no more than 7st. 3lbs., it was obvious to the most inexperienced that, if he were the Mornington who carried off the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan, the Cesarewitch was a gift to him. On the other hand, it was asserted that the handicapper would never have turned him loose into the race had he not felt assured that he was not sound enough to stand another preparation. But if weights are to be apportioned, not according to the form shown in recent public performances, but according to rumours or private information about the strength or weakness of a horse's legs, evidently their apportionment becomes a mere matter of haphazard. If the handicapper made sure that Mornington would break down, he might as well have given him the lowest weight, 5st. 7lbs., as 7st. 3lbs., for he would have broken down equally in either case. As it turned out, Mornington did actually break down, and so must have lost the race whatever had been his weight; but he did not break down till the very last moment. He stood his preparation, he did his work in a manner that entirely satisfied his friends, he arrived at Newmarket fit and well, and he started first favourite. The grounds being in the most perfect condition for racing, neither too hard nor too holding, the odds were that, having stood on his legs through an unusually dry season, he would be able to stand up for five minutes more. But, those last five minutes proved fatal to Mornington. He broke down in the middle of the race when he was going, to use a common expression, like great guns, and his racing career has ended. The proverbial good luck of the handicapper has again attended him, and saved him from the annoyance of seeing his workmanship spoiled by the runaway victory of a turned loose six-year-old; but nevertheless, we must repeat that the principle on which Mornington's impost was apportioned seems to us altogether erroneous. That a six-year-old like Shannon should be admitted into the race at the comparatively lenient weight of 8st. was quite intelligible, for the daughter of Lambton and the Mersey has given public proofs of a gradual deterioration in form since her memorable victory in the Goodwood Cup. But there was no public proof that Mornington had lost his form.

The twenty-five runners that came to the post on Tuesday last were not on the whole of superior quality. The leading favourite at the close was a four-year-old gelding by Wamba out of Truth, who had only 5st. 12lbs. to carry. Hesseldeen, another prominent favourite had likewise no public performances to recommend him, yet the race was considered by the highest authorities a certainty for one of these two, in the event of Mornington not standing up to the end. Louise Victoria had won the Ebor Handicap last year, but nothing was known of her form this year, and it was noticed at Doncaster—where she did not run—that she was suffering from stringhalt. Shannon, as we have said, was known to have deteriorated, the Pique ran very badly at the First October Meeting, and the few good sound horses among the twenty-five, such as Scamp, Eole II., and Royal George were not particularly favoured in the weights. Royal George, for instance, had to give the Truth gelding 27 lbs., and Scamp gave him 26 lbs. and a year. The twenty-five were weighed out and despatched to the post, with the punctuality that always prevails at Newmarket, but we cannot help remarking on the inconvenience of fixing a great race on an October afternoon at so late an hour as four o'clock, or a few minutes before. Last Tuesday was a most brilliant autumn day, but even on the finest day at this season of the year the light grows dim before four in the afternoon, and it becomes difficult to distinguish colours at a distance. Darkness came on even earlier than usual last Tuesday afternoon, and by a spectator stationed in the neighbourhood of the winning-post nothing whatever could be made out of the position of the horses until they had got to the Bushes, or within a quarter of a mile of the finish. At that point the red and yellow of Mornington were looked for in vain; Hesseldeen was seen to be hopelessly beaten, and to be rolling about from side to side; the scarlet of Louise Victoria was discernible in the extreme rear; and Eole II., after a gallant attempt to maintain the forward position he was then occupying, was compelled to succumb. Royal George was going well at that time, as was also the German horse Gamecock; but a horse ridden by a jockey in white jacket and red cap, whom it was difficult to identify at the moment came out of the dip with a clear lead, closely followed by Royal George's stable companion Aventuriere. Thenceforward the race was a match between this pair; and the finish up the hill was finely contested between them. The unknown horse turned out to be the Truth gelding, who was ridden in wrong colours, and as he went up the hill Aventuriere gained on him inch by inch, and running with the greatest gameness she just got her head in front in the last stride, and won literally on the post. This defeat of the Truth gelding was a heavy blow to his backers, especially as he was carrying 3lbs. overweight; and according to all the rules of racing, if those 3lbs had been taken off, the head would have been the other way. The victory of Aventuriere was a surprise, though it must be admitted that Lord Ailesbury's mare has recently exhibited a great improvement on her Spring form. It is believed that when she and Royal George were tried together the horse won, but by so little that they were fully expected to finish close together in the Cesarewitch. The mare, however, beat her stable companion very decisively in that race; but it strikes us that, had Royal George been ridden out for a place, he might possibly have obtained one. Aventuriere owes her victory to the unflinching gameness with which she wore down her lightly-weighted opponent, the Truth gelding, and to the able riding of Glover, who has had the most extraordinary good fortune in winning the big handicap races of this season. He had already won the Great Metropolitan, the Chester Cup, the Goodwood and Brighton Stakes, the Lewes Handicap, and the October Handicap, and now the Cesarewitch is added to the list of his victories. We need only add that the German horse Gamecock figured very creditably in the race, and finished third, Peut-Etre being returned as fourth, Tichborne fifth, and Royal George sixth. The unfortunate Mornington walked in with the crowd.

On Wednesday a large and brilliant field of twenty-four met to contest the greatest two-year-old prize of the racing season. The public performers included Galopin, the winner of the Hyde Park Plate at Epsom, and the Fern Hill and New Stakes at Ascot, Holy Friar, who had won every race in which he had taken part, Telescope, winner of the Lavant Stakes at Goodwood, Balfe, winner of the Chesterfield and Hopeful Stakes, Dreadnought, Horse Chestnut and Chaplet. Among the dark horses were Plebeian, Per Se, a daughter of Hermit and Perseverance, Punch, the representative of the formidable French stable, and the Makeshift colt, the representative of Mr. Merry. The field also included Stray Shot, Woodlands, Maud Victoria, and the Fakenham Ghost. By many the race was looked upon as another match between the North and South of England, with Holy Friar and Galopin to fight the battle. Their public credentials were certainly undeniable, and Holy Friar, in particular, had beaten Camballo—a really good horse—so easily at Doncaster that his claims to support seemed the superior, especially as he was receiving 4 lbs. from Galopin. Of the dark horses Per Se was most talked about, and it was reported that she had won an extraordinary trial; while at the very last moment Woodlands, who won two small races at Goodwood and Brighton, was elevated to the rank of second favourite. Most of the leading competitors, with the exception of Galopin and Telescope, were saddled in the birdcage, where they attracted the usual attention. The three most liked were Holy Friar, Per Se, and Plebeian, the latter of whom quite belies his name and his unfashionable breeding; and the one least liked was Punch, who is a great leggy horse. The race had been prudently fixed for three o'clock, an hour earlier than the Cesarewitch, for, with so large a field of young horses, considerable delay at the post might have been expected. On the whole, however, they were very well behaved, and after two or three breaks away the starter was enabled to catch them in time and to drop his flag. The light also being favourable, it was possible to see the progress of the race almost from its commencement. A distinguishing feature of the contest was that there was hardly any tailing off, and even at that critical point, the Abingdon bottom, there were seven or eight horses all going well, Holy Friar, on the judge's side of the course, held perhaps a slight lead as they began the ascent, while Galopin, just under the rails on the opposite side, seemed his most formidable opponents. The latter was then joined by Plebeian and Per Se, and these three ran locked together on one side, while Holy Friar, separated from them by almost the width of the course, pursued his journey. So easily did he appear to be winning, that his jockey never really called upon him till in the last few strides, when he suddenly became aware of the dangerous opposition on the other side of the course. Still Holy Friar had so much in hand that both his jockey and the majority of the spectators felt assured of his success, and great was the consternation of his supporters when on the numbers going up, it was seen that he was not in the first three. The judge's verdict was that Plebeian had won by a head; that a head separated the winner from Per Se, who was placed second; that there was another head between Per Se and Galopin, who was placed third; and yet another head between Galopin and Holy Friar, to whom was awarded the fourth place. As we have often had occasion to remark, Newmarket courses are most puzzling, not only to spectators, but to jockeys also; and it frequently happens that the public think one horse has won, the jockey is convinced of the success of a second, and the judge differs from both. At Newmarket we are satisfied that no one can really judge except the judge himself; and therefore we are always quite satisfied with the correctness of the judge's award. At the same time we feel convinced that the defeat of Holy Friar was purely accidental, and that he might have won easily had not his rider, than whom there is not a more upright or more skilful jockey in England, thought victory so certain that he was unwilling to call upon his horse for any extra exertions. We may add, in connexion with the Middle Park Plate, that the four leaders were well clear of the remainder of the field, at the head of which came Punch and Horse Chestnut, the latter of whom ran well in front for a considerable portion of the distance, but could not stay. Galopin, who was conceding the winner 7lbs., proved himself a great horse, and as he was slightly disappointed at the finish, we may make bold to believe that Holy Friar and he, if all had gone well, would have occupied the first and second places at the finish. We have no wish, however, to detract from the merits of Plebeian, the uncommonly good-looking brother to Chawbacon, or of Per Se, who all but revived the glories of the once famous Danebury stable.

BRITISH MILITARY MERIT.

(The World.)

Lord Palmerston once cynically asked in the House of Commons 'What is merit?' and received no reply. Without any feeling of cynicism, but with a sincere desire to obtain a plain answer, we ask, 'What is military merit?' Our reason for putting this apparently impertinent question is, that the ruling powers of this country are either very unfortunate in having only second-rate officers at their disposal, or are in a very confused and uncertain frame of mind as to what constitutes good officers. To the superficial observer it would seem that military merit is not a plant of native growth. We have a long list of generals, of whom a large number have seen more or less active service which has been, so to say, alphabetically acknowledged by the country. Yet, when a civilian asks a soldier—and civilians very often do put that question—'Who are the generals who, in case of war, would be intrusted with commands?' the reply is hesitating and unsatisfactory. The fact is, that there are only five men who have had any experience in the art of handling an army in the face of an enemy.

Let us examine the claims and qualifications of each of these to assume the direction of a campaign in Europe. Of course we shall be abused for indulging in personalities; we shall be reproved for want of delicacy, and shall be accused of extreme bad taste. When, however, the honour, nay the very safety, of the country is concerned, delicacy and consideration for the feelings of individuals must not be allowed any weight. Personal! Of course we shall be personal; for it is entirely a question of individual qualifications—a question whether this man is fit for high command, and if not, why he is unfit. The nation has a right to know how it stands in this particular; and it is essential that the truth should be recognised now, when we are at peace, instead of its being painfully established by the inexorable logic of facts.

The five generals who have commanded in chief, or been chief of the staff of large bodies of men during active operations in the field, are Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Strathnairn, Sir Hope Grant, and Sir Duncan Cameron. Lord Napier is now sixty-four years of age; of which he has passed forty-eight years in the army, the greater portion in India. Naturally of a good constitution, he cannot, after a long and arduous career in the exhausting climate of the East, have much reserve of strength and health for the trying duties of command. He has taken part in many campaigns; but his experience of war has been altogether gained in the East. He first exercised the functions of a leader of troops in the Indian mutiny, when he was second in command to Lord Strathnairn in Central India. He subsequently occupied a similar position with respect to Sir Hope Grant in China; but till the Abyssinian war broke out he never held a command in chief. He has always proved himself a gallant soldier and a skilful engineer; and in Central India and China he displayed, in addition, the qualities of a good general of division. Abyssinia obtained him a peerage and the reputation of a successful commander of an army; but without wishing to detract from his merits, we may observe that to conquer Theodore it was only necessary to be a good administrator and road-maker. Lord Napier's task was simply to bring up a small force to the king's capital, and triumph was assured. He organised the transport and commissariat well, constructed roads with rapidity, and Magdala, as a necessary consequence, fell. None of the higher qualities of the strategist or tactician were demanded of him on that occasion. To say, therefore, that the result of the campaign entitled him to be considered a great commander in regular war against a civilised enemy is absurd. Lord Sandhurst is a much younger man, being only fifty-five. He is naturally active, both mentally and physically, and has seen much service in India. He has also some experience of a sort in regular warfare, having been military adviser to the British Embassy at Constantinople during the Crimean war. Subsequently he acted as chief of the staff to Lord Clyde during the Indian mutiny, and it is believed that his strategy at the siege of Lucknow was planned by him. He has, however, never held a higher command in the field than that of a division, and that only on one or two occasions and for a brief time. Lord Sandhurst's general ability is undoubted. He writes well, has comprehensive, if not sound ideas on military organisation, and is no mean financier. He is, however, unskilled in tactics, and is incapable even of handling 10,000 men at a sham fight. Moreover, he has never succeeded in winning the affection of the army, being supposed to have very little sympathy with it. In addition, his health has suffered greatly from a long residence in India. Lord Strathnairn is seventy-one, and first saw service in Syria. During the Crimea he was British Commissioner at French head-quarters, and during the Indian mutiny conducted a most brilliant campaign in Central India. He has studied the theory of war carefully, is an excellent strategist and tactician, has secured the full confidence of the army, and is extremely active both in mind and body. Sir Hope Grant did good service as general of a division during the Indian mutiny; and as commander-in-chief brought the China war to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion. He has had much practice in high command during peace, and is active and popular. His age is sixty-six, and he is as healthy and vigorous as many men fifteen years younger. It is, however, questionable if he possesses the highest qualities of a high order, and that as a strategist and tactician he is at best only second-rate. Sir Duncan Cameron's age is the same as that of Sir Hope Grant, namely sixty-six. Like him also he is active and in good health. He saw service in the Crimea and India as colonel of a regiment; and in 1863 was sent out to assume the command of the forces employed against the Maories in New Zealand. This is the only high command in war which he has held; and though decorated for his services, he is not supposed to have displayed much skill. He is a man who has saturated his mind with military literature, both ancient and modern, and has undoubtedly talents of a high order. He failed, however, to appreciate the nature of irregular warfare; and though he had as many fighting men under his command as his opponents, his success was at best partial and imperfect. It will thus be seen that of the only five generals who have commanded or been chief of the staff of armies in the field, but one, and he in bad health, is under sixty; and that none of them have commanded even brigades against a European enemy.

When a soldier is asked who is capable of leading a British army on the Continent, his answer is generally something as follows: 'There are three men who may be supposed to have qualifications. Lord Strathnairn is able, but too old; Lord Napier has achieved success, but he is in India; Lord Sandhurst is clever, but his talent is not that of a general; besides, his health is bad.' As to Sir Hope Grant and Sir Duncan Cameron, they are not even mentioned as possible candidates. Neither is Sir William Codrington; for little credit was gained by any of the principal officers in the Crimea; and besides, though Sir William succeeded to the command of the British army before Sebastopol after the resignation of Sir James Simpson, no active operations took place during his tenure of office. We are of opinion, however, that as we must take untried men, Sir William Codrington might not be a bad selection. His age is seventy-four, but he is active and healthy. He is not a man of genius, but possesses good shrewd common sense, and is well versed in the theory of war. Unfortunately, in his case, as in that of Lords Strathnairn and Napier, he will in a very few years be too old to support the fatigues of war. We must therefore look to younger men of lower rank.

The impulsive and ignorant portion of the public will at once say, 'Why search when you have the man under your hand? Sir Garnet Wolseley is plainly the officer in whom the British nation most thoroughly confides. Sir Garnet has undoubtedly seen more of war than any other man of his age—which is only forty-one—in the service. He has taken part as a subordinate in the Burmese, Crimean, Indian mutiny, and China wars, while lately, at the head of a division, he marched to the capital of Ashantee and back again. He may be the coming man, but we maintain that Sir Ashantee war did not prove his fitness for the command of an army employed against a European foe. He displayed energy and dash in the operations against King Coffee; but his enemy was a badly-armed savage, whose defeat in a regular action was certain, and Sir Garnet's chief triumph was over physical obstacles and disease. He certainly did not imitate Lord Napier's conduct in the Abyssinian expedition in carefully organising his transport and commissariat before he attempted to penetrate the interior; and had it not been for the energy and ability of Colonel Colley, Sir Garnet would have had to retire to the coast, *re infecta*. In fact, the expedition was within an ace of failing.

We cannot therefore but think that his reputation has been somewhat inflated. But if not Sir Garnet Wolseley, who in the name of Mars is to be the commander of the next British army employed in European war? There is but one man whose claims are entitled even to consideration, and that man is General Lysons. Save during the latter part of the Crimean war, when he was acting brigadier, he has never held any high command in front of the enemy; but at our own peace manœuvres he has displayed such great military talents, such freedom from conventionalities and prejudices, such originality of conception, such readiness to undertake responsibility, and to execute at once the admiration of independent critics, and the envy and hostility of his brother generals and the higher authorities. He is still comparatively young, and is healthy and active. It will be seen from the above that we are badly off in England for officers capable of filling important military posts. It is not, however, that military merit is scarce in this country, but only that it is dormant, is not developed, or brought into notice.

There was more of sarcasm than truth in the cynical remark lately made at Aldershot, that the British army would do well to subscribe and bring over a German general to command our troops. There is plenty of raw materials out of which excellent leaders might be formed, and not a little of that material already worked up into the required article. What is wanted, then, is recognition of, and opportunities offered to, merit.

What encouragement has ever been given by the Horse Guards to military writers or lecturers? Literally none; though, in one or two instances, the pressure of newspaper opinion, of which the Duke of Cambridge stands in wholesome awe, has forced him to give appointments to men whose literary talents have brought them before the public. On the contrary, one officer who took advantage of his leave to visit the manœuvres of one of the great continental armies, and sent some able letters to the *Times* on the subject, was informed that but for this act he would have obtained an appointment. Numerous other instances might be brought forward to prove the Commander-in-Chief's dislike to a cultivated intellect in an officer. There are also negative proofs which may be adduced in support of our assertions. If talent, study, and merit really constitute a passport to promotion and employment, why are there so many generals discharging important functions whom no impartial jury of their comrades would pronounce fit to perform, in time of war, any task the least removed from routine? We have seen the chief military command in one of our colonies given to a man who is notoriously deficient in ability, and whose only claim was that he was a courtier. At the present moment one of the most important commands in Great Britain is held by an officer who may be tersely described as think-headed, and who owes his good fortune to relationship to exalted personages. In addition, this officer is continually put forward on the occasion of peace manœuvres. Another general has by dint of translating pamphlets obtained one of the richest prizes in the profession. As to colonels, the number of men notoriously incapable is legion, even in these days, when promotion is supposed to be not necessarily according to seniority. Men whose only qualifications are the skill of a drill-sergeant or an eye for the fitting of accoutrements are intrusted with commands which leave at their mercy, not only the efficiency of a gallant regiment, but also the happiness of the hundreds of souls who belong to it. In fact, the stupidity whose only guide is regulation and precedent is preferred to talent, energy, and zeal. Some glimmerings of sense suggest to these respectable officers that they must show that there is something in them, that they must try and conceal their want of ability, that they must enforce the respect which is not voluntarily given. Hence perpetual petty orders, harassing rules, constant interference with subordinates, and a bearing as if a colonel's commission were a duke's patent. This is a melancholy state of things, and there seems to be no prospect of a change, yet a radical change is essential if the military fame of this country is not to prove, the first time it is tested, a mere bubble.

LIFE OF LORD PALMERSTON.*

(Saturday Review.)

The long and accurate title-page of the second volume of the Life of Lord Palmerston indicates the process by which a fragmentary compilation has been prepared for publication. Lord Dalling had apparently exhausted his scanty materials in papers which remained at his death in a confused and unfinished state. Mr. Ashley has arranged the documents in proper order, and he has added a few of Lord Palmerston's letters with the smallest possible thread of connecting statement. The biography, as it is called, ends with the year 1847, some time before Lord Palmerston's domestic career as a statesman had even begun. Mr. Ashley would have added to the obligation which he has conferred on Lord Dalling's readers if he had found time to supply the broken narrative with an index, a table of contents, or even a notice inserted from time to time of the points at which Lord Dalling's composition begins or ends. Mr. Ashley may probably possess ability as an original writer, but, if he disdains the modest function of an editor, he would have done better to entrust the task to less ambitious and more careful hands. Although the book is not a biography of Lord Palmerston, it possesses considerable value. The detail part of the story relating entirely to Spanish politics is related by a confidential and zealous agent, who at the same time admires his principal and severely criticizes his instructions. Lord Dalling, more or less unconsciously, wrote a fragment of autobiography in the form of a Life of Lord Palmerston. He was, however, one of the best known of Lord Palmerston's transactions with which he was not personally connected; but the details of a single diplomatic correspondence probably illustrate the character of a statesman as fully as the most comprehensive summary of his general policy. The letter to Sir W. Temple which are published by Mr. Ashley are highly interesting. The popular estimate of Lord Palmerston's frank, cheerful, and manly character is fully confirmed by the specimens which are published of his private correspondence.

The unsavoury history of the Spanish marriages has lately been revived on the occasion of M. Guizot's death. The sanctimonious designer and instrument of the crime had long before published all the French details of the successful intrigue which has covered him with indelible disgrace. The diplomatic proceedings of Lord Palmerston and of Mr Bulwer, then English Minister at Madrid, are now for the first time fully known. Even if King Louis Philippe and M. Guizot employed no other advantage in the final test, their chance of winning the game was greatly increased by the unity of purpose which regulated French trickery at Paris and at Madrid. The Minister, though he had little love for his Sovereign, was deeply interested in the accomplishment of a family plot, and he showed also to involve a national triumph. Both were served at Madrid by an unscrupulous agent in the person of Count Bresson, who, in the opinion both of Lord Palmerston and Mr Bulwer, was deficient in the qualities of a gentleman. On the other hand, Mr Bulwer's exertions were from first to last disapproved and thwarted by Lord Palmerston, who, if his representative and friendly biographer is in the right, perpetrated from the moment when he undertook the conduct of the negotiation an uninterrupted series of blunders. It is remarkable that M. Guizot never even understood the wishes of Lord Palmerston, although he well knew that the English Government was irreconcilably opposed to the scandalous choice of Don Francisco as the husband of the Queen Isabella. While Mr. Bulwer was urging and forcing on the marriage with Don Francisco, by which it was hoped that the ultimate succession would be secured to the descendants of the Duke of Montpensier. On the other hand, it was necessary to incur some risk, and, although it would have been absurd to trust a Spanish Court or its agents, there was some reason to believe that Queen Christina might desire to save her daughter from the misery and ruin which were prepared for her by her great-uncle and by the pious Guizot. That the Regent would prefer her own interests to the welfare of Queen Isabella was certain even before it was proved by the result; but she would have been supported by the unanimous feeling of the Spanish nation if she had defeated the French plot by concluding the marriage with Saxe Coburg. Prince Henry was politically indifferent, but personally Opposition, and he was the personal enemy of Christina. With Saxe Coburg she had formed a friendly connexion; Don Francisco was a nullity in politics; but the accession of Don Henry to the rank of titular king would have probably caused her exile. Mr. Bulwer always retained his belief that the Queen had been sincere in her offers; and he justly censures Lord Palmerston's determination to ally himself with the Opposition rather than with the Ministers who had the power of deciding the fate of the struggle. Lord Palmerston was perhaps influenced by the fear that Lord Clarendon, who during his long residence in Spain had been himself the virtual head of the Progressist party. As Lord Palmerston was at all times averse to the modern doctrine of non-intervention, the system of identifying English policy with the supremacy of one party in Spain would in ordinary cases have been intelligible, if not judicious; but in a contest which was to be decided in a few weeks or days it was a mistake to play a waiting game. Although M. Guizot misunderstood his opponent's immediate object, there is no reason to believe that Lord Palmerston engaged in counteracting the efforts of France was perfectly well founded. Queen Christina was urged to agree to the marriage with Francisco on the assumption that England was pressing the claims of Saxe Coburg, and the Queen ultimately gave way because Lord Palmerston threatened her with the selection of her enemy Prince Henry. M. Guizot was lucky in the change of Ministry in England during the summer of 1846. He would probably in any case have hunted down the poor girl who was his destined victim: but an avowed breach of faith to a confiding and generous friend would have been more embarrassing than a deception practised on an adversary who never concealed his just appreciation of the austere French Minister's character. Upright, timid, and credulous, Lord Aberdeen, if he was not a vigorous diplomatist, was a perfect gentleman. Implicitly relying on M. Guizot's promises that he would act in concert with England, he erroneously thought himself bound to communicate to the French Government Queen Christina's overtures for a Saxe-Coburg marriage transmitted through Mr. Bulwer. It would have been difficult for the most virtuous of intriguers to find in Lord Aberdeen's unbounded confidence a pretext for deceit. Lord Aberdeen had made more than one weak and injudicious concession, but he trusted in the explicit promise of his French colleague; and his Minister that the Montpensier marriage with Donna Carlotta if it were not abandoned should be postponed until the Queen had children. When M. Guizot insolently insisted on the condition that the Queen of Spain should marry a prince of the House of Bourbon Lord Aberdeen assented from protesting against the French pretension although he never explicitly admitted it. His silence and the pretended support of Saxe-Coburg by his successor were afterwards made the excuse for the perfidious policy of which M. Guizot was proud. If Lord Aberdeen had remained in office, it would have become necessary to commit an open and unqualified act of bad faith. When Mr. Bulwer was shortly afterwards sent out of Spain by General Narvaez, he, according to his own statement explained his conduct to the full satisfaction of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robbert Peel; and it is certain that Sir Robert Peel discountenanced and prevented any disapproval which might have been expressed in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston proposed to answer the affront by the despatch of an English fleet to Cadiz, but he was overruled by colleagues who at all times feared and distrusted his vigorous policy.

The Spanish disputes which filled a great part in the diplomatic career of Lord Dalling were only an episode in the life of Lord Palmerston. It is to be hoped that at some future time a competent biographer will fit up the blanks which at present occupy the greater part of the space allotted to his life. During his long administration of the Foreign Office he steadily adhered to the principle of insisting against all Powers, great or small, on the rights of England. He disapproved of the large concessions made by Lord Aberdeen through Lord Ashburton to the United States, not so much for the sake of the territory actually surrendered as on the ground that concessions made to an overbearing adversary inevitably invite further aggression. The opposite policy of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues immediately produced the Indirect Claims, and resulted in the iniquitous Geneva Award; and as a further consequence every European Power is now convinced that no encroachment will provoke resistance on the part of England. No European war occurred in Lord Palmerston's time, unless the petty Syrian campaign of 1840 deserves the name, as having arisen from a conflict of English and French policy. Lord Dalling attributes the Crimean War to the impression produced on the mind of the Emperor Nicholas by the acquiescence of the English Government in the insult offered to it by Narvaez. It is more certain that the submissive attitude of Lord Aberdeen and an erroneous belief in Mr. Cobden's influence were the determining causes of the policy of Russia. When Mr. Gladstone moved for a grant of money to take the Guards to Malta and back again, the confidence of Russia in the patience or cowardice of England was irretrievably confirmed. At a much earlier period, during the short Conservative Ministry of 1834 and 1835, Lord Palmerston bore witness to the more resolute policy of a political adversary, extremely unlike Lord Aberdeen:—

"I suspect [he told his brother] that the Duke is, if possible, more hostile to Russia than I was, fully as much impressed with the necessity of checking her insatiable ambition, and quite as determined to employ the means which England possesses to do so. The fact is that Russia is a great humbug, and that if England were fairly to go to work with her we should throw her back half a century in one campaign. But Nicholas, the proud and insolent, knows this, and will always check his pride and moderate his insolence when he finds that England is firmly determined and fully prepared to resist him."

There are probably still a few survivors of a crazy little sect which thirty years ago taught as its central doctrine that Lord Palmerston was the docile tool and hired agent of Russia. It seems that even in his secret confidential letters he prudently retained the mask of patriotism. It is a pleasant change from diplomacy to hear in his letters to Sir W. Temple of his modest winnings on the turf, of his hunting and shooting, of his plantations at Broadlands, and of the Methodist gardener whose preaching he intends, if possible, to stop. He enjoyed the official holiday which resulted from the accession of the Conservative Ministry in 1841, especially because he entertained no doubt that he should return to power after a longer or shorter interval. Yet at that time, and for several years afterwards, he stood apart from the Whigs, with whom he was neither connected by family nor united by early political associations. The distrust of the party was indicated by Lord Grey's refusal to join the proposed Ministry of Lord John Russell in 1845; and although Lord Palmerston's ability and reputation made him indispensable to the Government which was formed in the following summer, the latent dislike found unexpected expression in his peremptory dismissal by Lord John Russell in 1851. By that time Lord Palmerston had, to the unbounded surprise of the veteran Whig leader, become the favourite of the party. Within two months from his own fall he overthrew the Government, and after a short interval he established himself for life as the chief of the Liberals. It is said that he accurately foretold the fall of the uncongenial colleague who was during his term of office evidently destined to be his successor.

One of the most interesting letters published by Mr. Ashley, and addressed in 1842 to Lord John Russell, contains a bitter attack on one of the chief representatives of that section of the Whig party which systematically opposed Lord Palmerston's policy. Mr. Ellice had been an active and even restless member of the party when Lord Palmerston held office in a Tory Government, and when the Whigs, under the guidance of his brother-in-law, Lord Grey, opposed the war which was conducted by the successors of Pitt. When Lord Grey became Minister, Mr. Ellice, as Political Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal manager of the personal arrangements and minor negotiations which facilitated the passage of the Reform Bill. In 1834 he retired finally from office, after sitting for a short time in Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, and, with a large acquaintance and an ample fortune, he amused his leisure with the exchange of oral and written correspondence with English and foreign politicians. In his old age his busy idleness mellowed into agreeable gossip, seasoned by anecdotes of his long political experience. While he still exercised influence in public affairs both as a sagacious member of the House of Commons and in general society, his opposition to any active statesman might reasonably cause irritation or fear according to the character of his adversary. He never trusted Lord Palmerston nor approved his policy, and his dislike was fully returned. His criticisms were the more obnoxious because he lived much at Paris and in the society of the French statesmen whose intrigues furnished Lord Palmerston with incessant occupation. The letter to Lord John Russell was perhaps intended to convey an answer and a warning to other members of the party as well as to Mr. Ellice. He says that

"E—— set out in the days of Durham's ambition to endeavour to turn me out of the Foreign Office in order to get Durham in; and well punished he was for his treachery by the bitter disappointment which he felt at its failure. He was furious, and has never forgiven me, and, despite his wish to be cautious, he even now from time to time exhales his wrath by swearing on his honour that I shall never return to that office in the event of our party regaining power. I am not, however, much moved to anger by this hostility, because, thank Heaven, I know I am a stronger man than he is and he knows that too, which does not make him love me the better."

It happens that Mr. Ellice often spoke of Lord Palmerston's strength as his distinguishing quality. There was no reason why a Whig politician who, like many others of the same party failed to appreciate the soundness of Lord Palmerston's policy should not exert himself to prevent his return to office. Only three years after the date of the letter Lord Grey, a statesman incapable of intrigue, made the exclusion of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Department the condition of his own acceptance of Office. It seems that Lord John Russell and Lord Lansdowne with the chiefs of the Whigs and Radicals were disposed to take their views of foreign relations from Mr. Ellice. Lord Palmerston was right in his assertion of His own superiority of judgement, though not in his contemptuous tone. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Ellice's difference of opinion involved any moral delinquency. In another part of the same letter Lord Palmerston contrasts his own laborious attention to foreign affairs during ten years with Mr. Ellice's alleged employment of the same time "in gossiping and caballing in clubs and drawing rooms and country houses." He was fully justified in attributing to himself superior knowledge of his own proper business; but if a veteran Foreign Minister is never to be criticized except by those who are his equals in practical knowledge he must be absolutely irresponsible. In the same spirit and with as little reason poets and painters complain of the independent judgement of critics; and cooks probably resent the complaints of employers who could themselves scarcely broil mutton ribs. It was not in Lord Palmerston's nature to be either intolerant or excessively sensitive; but he evidently took the opportunity of a special attack on a single opponent to defend himself against the censures in which Lord John Russell himself may sometimes have concurred. On the whole, the present fragment or sample of a biography tends to raise the character of Lord Palmerston.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.

G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

'ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.
A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.
Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	...	30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	..	...	15	"	"
Steinwein	...	...	20	"	"
Liebfrauenmilch	...	...	20	"	"
CLARETS—Chateau Leoville	...	...	24	"	"
Chateau Lafite	...	...	28	"	"
Vray Canon	...	...	18	"	"
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.					
Do. do		Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.			
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of				1 doz. qts.	
Ditto		" 28	"	2 doz. pts.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 27th January 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A.S. BORER, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Plain Patterns.....8s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do.....8s. 0d. "
QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40	ozs.	at	6	0	 12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	"	at	6	0	 7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40	"	at	6	0	 12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	"	at	6	0	 7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	"	at	6	0	 3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11	"	at	6	0	 3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	"	at	6	0	 3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons	..					 2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14	"	at	6	0	 4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..					 1	5	0
						£37	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

** The Life of